SIDNEY S. BOYCE Editor:

Aided by an able corps of Contributors.

J. W. WHEELOCK, Printer. MONTPELIER Vt.

Thursday Morning, November 10, 1859. The FREEMAN has double the circulation of any paper printed in this State, and is steadily encreasing.

Trial by Jury.

The Constitution of this State guarantees to all parties the right of a trial by jury on all issues of fact proper for such cognizance. This right was regarded by the framers of the Constitution as so sacred that it is twice mentioned in that instrument. It is a right too important to the safety and the liberty of the citizen, to be trifled with, evaded, or practically nullified, as is often the case at present in our Courts. We say this with all respect to the Judiciary. No man holds them in higher estimation than we do. Yet we do not think they claim to be free from some of the infirmities of human nature. And among these infirmities we must reckon the desire frequently,-and if at all, too often,-manifested by the presiding Judge, at a Jury trial, to lead the mind of the triers to see the facts as they appear to the Court.

In theory,-and this is in conformity with the Constitution and the law,-the presiding Judge on trials of fact by a panel of twelve men, sits merely to decide questions of law, and preserve the order of the trial. In civil causes his decisions within this limit are conclusive upon the jury; -in criminal trials, the jury have the legal right to disregard the directions of the Court, and determine the law as well as the facts of the case for themselves.

On points of law the case may be heard again in the Supreme Court, upon such exceptions as counsel may be able to get from the Court. On the facts the findings of the Jury, under the instructions of the Court, are final. And ac ording to this theory, he is reckoned to be a model judge who gives the jury no hints in his charge respecting the weight of evidence, but leaves that question wholly to the counsel and to the panel. And we hold this to be as perfect a theory of the respective duties of the Court and the Jury. in the trial of causes, as can be devised; a safe, and the only safe rule to be followed by the Court And in our free government no one has been found rash enough to hold that the Court, in jury trials, has any business to decide the facts, or that the jury, except in criminal trials, have anything to do with the law of the case.

But how is this theory carried out in practice? Every body at all conversant with proceedings in Court understands that the theory is shorn of its fair proportions by many if not case. Were judges perfect beings and not liable to mistakes very much like other men, this meddling with that which is not within their province, might work no injustice; though every argument which would then justify it, would strike at once and directly at the life of the trial by jory. But in fact it turns out that the judge when he gets into the domain of fact, is just about as likely to make mistakes as other men, and is about as much out of his "beat," as the jury when they attempt to determine the law. Each ought to take care of his part of the case, and not trespass upon the domain of

There is nothing at which a judge sooner takes offence than at any attempt on the part of counsel to discuss questions of law to juries. Judges are, as a general thing, quite sensitive, some times even indignant, if a lawyer in a criminal case-where by solemn decision, of the Supreme Court, as yet unreversed, the jury have a right to determine the law-presume to tell the jury that they are under no obligation to take the law of the Court, but may decide it for themselves. Ironical, sneering, or sareastic remarks, frequently, on such occasions, fall from the bench practically reversing the settled law of the

But while the Court are thus jealous of any intrusion into their province, in the trial of causes, they are not equally careful not to sten out of that province. It is becoming notorious that some of them meddle too often and too much with the facts to be tried by the jury.

To remedy this growing evil, and keep the substance as well as the name of Jury trials in our Courts, a bill has been introduced, at the present session of the Legislature, restricting Judges in their charges to Juries to the law of the case; and, to make this law effective, requiring Judges to write out their charge before giving it to the Jury, and allowing the Jury to have the written charge when making up their verdict. We think this bill an admirable one, and can see no possible objection to its passage. And it has another merit, of nearly as much importance as the fact that it will restore Jury trials to their original significance. It will give parties an opportunity of trying in the Supreme Court the precise law that was made in the Court below, which under the practice as it now is, is not by any means always the case. We commend this bill to the careful attention of the Legislature

The Zurich Conference.

The Conference which for the last three months has been in session at Zurich has at last made a conclusion public. The terms of the contract there patched up are but an amplification of the preliminaries as agreed upon by Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Villa Franca a few days after the battle of Solferino. But while the Emperors have been taking care of their interests in the field of diplomacy, the Italians have been learning the lessons of self government and self reliance at home And it now makes but little difference what treaty may be ratified between France and Austria. mont, Parms and Modena cannot now be disposed of with the stroke of a pen. The Pope cannot become temporal ruler of Italy except in name, unless by the help of French and Austrian bayonets; and Napoleon bas too much care for his fame to assist or allow such a tyranny. Since the Peace of Villa Franca, Italy has enjoyed more of the blessings of a free government than for years before, and the ratification of that peace at Zurieh cannot but continue to her the same immunity from tyrannical interference. We believe the destiny of Italy is now in the hands of Italians, and if they prove true to her, she will remain free.

John Brown and our Nation's Curse. John Brown is to be murdered. A noor, wounded and dying man, covered with putrify-

ing sabre cuts, and lying upon a prison floor, is doomed by an ingrate heart to be "hung until dead-dead!" and a mercy to the old man it will be too; and the country will say, " A merhis suffering life, and of the cruel, brutal treat- passed through more than one edition. "Like a hound on the tiper's track."

his property stolen, his home outraged, his n murdered-no wonder the ruling passion of his life, vigorous in peaceful pursuits, was in madness vented against a power which had thus brought sorrow to his 'old age. He took Harper's Ferry, and sought under its cover to start a band of five hundred slaves in the fisale delivery of bondmen and bondwomen. And show of mercy, fairness, or justice.

Upon the eve of important elections, it is her- very distinct and feeling "raps." Brown held Harper's Ferry, and the harried to write. fright and excitement of the people in the vi- Now the Whig Party, in its day, was a good surrection and murder.

well informed to be sleeping while the master and patriotic measures. It upheld the Constislumbers. Eternal vigilance is the Slaveholder's tution and the laws of the land. It did not only hope of safety. A complete arming of the fillibuster. It opposed the acquisition of terriwhite people in the South, and bars and bolts, tory. It was devotedly in favor of a tariff. It with nightly are sentinels, found necessary. And was wedded to internal improvements. And its what will be the effect of these bolts and bars, greatest virtue was briefly comprehended in these armed sentinels, hard revolver pillows, and this; it was uncompromisingly hostile to the an eternal watchfulness for life? Why the price extension of Slavery into free territories. of two-legged property, with human instincts behalf of these principles, it waged war for and human invention and reason, and more than more than twenty years upon the Democratic half white blood, will be small, and growing by party, who held the opposite opinions. It was all of the judges on the bench; and this comes will never be felt to be safe until every bondman the Nation; corruption, intrigue, fraud and not from any improper motive on the part of is out of bondage. The terrible curse, growing double voting prevailing often then, as now, the Court, but generally from a desire to help daily more dangerous, will be got rid of in the in the presidential contest. But in 1850, the what the Court regards as the right side of the most speedy manner. And Heaven speed the leaders of the Whigs, instead of standing firmly law. This is the inevitable result at the South country? Do they shout "moral treason!" boys crow.

Old John Brown bad a little nigger One little, two little," &c., &c. as lustily as they ever did-" As I sailed, as I sailed."-

or any other ditty, and the people go about their peaceful labors, with only the addition of a regret and a growing hatred for the cursed institution which enslaves their brethren. They only button their coats, clinch a little firmer their honest sinews, and straighten to a firmer hatred and resolve against Slavery. Whereas, before, they had opposed its extension, they now deplore its existence. Whereas, before they only went with the current, now they help to roll up the opposing force, to rid the country of the

And so it is. Let New York, New Jersey, or the political graves of these dastard despots be

Old John Brown

N. Y. Eve. Post : A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD SONG. Illustrating the Growth of Public Sentiment. Ain: "John Brown had a Little Injun."

Old John Brown, he had a little nigger, Old John Brown, he had a little nigger, Old John Brown, he had a little nigger, One little nigger boy. [Chorus by several voices:]-District Attorney Ould-One little, two little, Secretary Floyd-Three little nigger, Messrs Mason and Valiandingham-Four little, fiv. Httle, Mr. Buchanan-Six little nigger,

ed.] Icrald and Constitution—Ten little, nine little, eight little nigger, Authorities of Virginnia-Seven little, six little, five

upshot of the whole]-One little nigger boy !!!

A HISTORY OF THE WHIG PARTY, OF Some of its Main Features; with a Hurried Glance at the Formation of Parties in the United States, and the Outlines of the History of the Principal Parties in the Country to the Present Time, etc., etc. By R. McKinley Ormsby. Boston; Crosby, Nichols & Company. 1859

A book with the above title page has actually cy! "-if it will only rid him of the agony of been printed, but has not yet, as we can learn, ment of a Virginia Slave Prison. Dogged in title is a misnomer. It should read-A History of the Whig party and of the rest of Mankind since the creation; written in a highly miscellaneous manner, and interspersed with a great variety of useless information, bad logic and worse morals, of no possible consequence to the narrative : together with a plea for Slavery and the Slave-Trade. Commencing with the inroad of the Normans into England, this history is brought down to a period within the memory of rection of the North Star to plague the servile style and sentiment pleasing to Democrats and Slaveholders.

Gov. Wise has him seized, bound, tried, found The Whig Party was often abused and maguilty of treason, and sentenced to death, with- ligned in its lifetime, but its sufferings then out hardly judge or jury, certainly with no were nothing in comparison with this infliction of its self-constituted historian; and if the And what lesson does this teach? The Pro- spirits of the departed were permitted to revisit Slavery Democracy seize upon it as thwarting mortal scenes, Clay and Webster would make a "grand Abolition scheme" to ruin the country, haste to give Robert McKinley Ormsby some

alded, in startling phrases of denunciation, to The writer sets himself forth as a Whig, bias the minds of the people and carry Elections writing of the party to which, through all its in favor of the damnable curse which has caused existence, he was most devotedly attached .all this uproar. Not alone for present effect, but Some partiality might have been excused from it is sought to entail all responsibility upon a such a loving pen. It would have been becomparty having no hand or aforethought in the ing to have given praise where commendation matter. With what result is growing apparent was deserved, and when he censured, it would every day. Instead of reflecting upon the Re- at least have been decent to have shown no relpublican party, it is but lastening the whole re | ish for the task. If he could not approve the sponsibility upon the curse of Slavery and its measures which the Whig Party sustained, he defenders. Nor is this all. It is demonstrating might have given them the benefit of a fair stateto the South, beyond controversy, that the slumment, with some of the reasoning that led the bering volcano is beneath them, that the maga- minds of great men to give these principles their zine is ready to explode. It further exposes support. This would have been more becoming their utter weakness, and inability to meet a historian than the sneering and contemptuous their most dreaded enemy, and in a most fearful manner in which he treats the merits of the manner to them. The success with which measures of this party whose history he assumes

nity, show that they have no confidence in deal of an institution. It, beyond question, their safety, but are in a continual fear of in- held in its ranks a large majority of the intelligence of the Nation. It advocated principles There is one great good growing out of this which it honestly supposed were for the best mhappy affair. Slave property is felt to be good of the whole Country. The arguments ansafe. It has human ingenuity, cunning and in which its doctrine were set forth, were never revenge; it has human invention, and is too fairly met and answered. It supported wise degrees beautifully less. This terrible magazine sometimes victorious, but generally defeated in on the ground which they had hitherto held And what is the effect at the North? Do North- no more slave States, and no more slave territoern people lose any sleep? Do they bolt their ries, began to yield to the demands of the doors and grate their windows, load, prime and South. This policy, while it gained them no sock their six-shooters and derringers? Do strength at the South, ruined them at the they organize the independent militia in every North. The mass of the party North, who had amlet? and look with anxious fear to every been always opposed to the extension of Slavery rustling of the thicket, or fast-riding post-boy? refused to follow their leaders,—and soon, with Do they imment and deplore the awful catastro- those Democrats who were honest enough to trophe which the "terrible Black-Republican pursue the course marked out by their convicent-throat Abolitionists " are bringing upon the tions, unitedly, formed the great Republican party, which to-day contains in its ranks, more ery "murder!" and go to the ballot-box to elect than three-fourths of the Whigs of the free worse than Slaveholder-a Brown Democrat? States, and in Vermont comprises them all ex-Oh, no! they sleep as sound, and the school cept this historical Robert. The glory of the

Whig party is to be found in its life-long contest for a government and a constitution as understood by the fathers. And it has no record of shame, for it instantly repudiated its leaders who attempted to sell it into Slavery. It loved freedom better than the name of Whig. Names it regarded as but the things of a day, while it esteemed its principles as of the most vital consequence. It changed its name, but it retained the principles that had always characterized it. And we believe, with few, and by no means shining, exceptions, those who, in the free States, were Whigs in 1848, hold now the same principles they then held, and are changed only in

But Robert, after assuming that he is a Whig, and giving his readers to understand that his own notions are good Whig doctrines, condemns any other State, vote as they will, fraud and the Missouri Compromise line as unjust, uneeorruption control, the result is as sure as a sun qual, unchristian, uncivilized, barbarous, hea-shall rise and set. Those unhappy people will the Missouri Compromise line as a sun qual, unchristian, uncivilized, barbarous, hea-thenish and unconstitutional; a kind of be free! And the more John Brown insurrec- "school district" legislation. The reason why tions, the more Broderick murders, the more he thus condemns this compact is because that it Summer outrages, and Kansas enormities, grow- has a tendency to keep Slavery in its present ing alone out of this institution, the sooner will limits. He regards Slavery as such a necessary "instrumentality" in making this Country "the freest, happiest, most prosperous, and most perfect Republic that man has ever enjoy-The best take off on the excitement of the ed,"-that it is both unconstitutional and un-Democracy at the John Brown riot is the fol- christian to hinder in any way its extension lowing " new version of an old song " from the And the man who utters that sentiment, is a Vermonter, and calls himself a Whig! It is a consolution to know that he is a Whig only in name; like a pirate, sailing under the flag of a nation whose commerce he plunders and des-

After this, one needn't be surprised to learn that Slavery in all its forms, with all its horrors, the African Slave-Trade, and the Democratic party, and more especially Doctor James Buchanan, are emphatically eudorsed by R. fr. Buchanan—Six little nigger,
30v. Wise—Seven little, eight little,
washington Constitution—Nine little nigger,
N. Y. Heraid—Ten little nigger boy,
N. Y. Heraid—Ten little nigger boy,
boys all armed building of God's kingdom in this world; that mecratic Press throughout the Country [in reelta-tive]—Ten Thousand little nigger boys all armed with pitchforks eighteen feet long, and command-ed by twenty thousand Abolitionists.

The country is a special to have the creature of local law, is sneered at "as fallacious," and his other doctrine, "no more slave States and no more slave territories," is little nigger,
Authorities of Washington—Four little, three little,
the people of the North "against the proposed two little nigger,
People of the Country [in accents of surprise at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was a thoughtless spasm of those who were afflicted Col. Needham's Report on the Geological with a frightful disease of the nervous system : SURVEY .- Col. Needham, for the Committee to that Slavery is universal and freedom local whom was referred so much of the Governor's that Slavery exists both by Divine and natural Message as related to the Geological Survey, right; that it is a "magnificent fact;" that submitted a report on the 2d inst. He gives an slaveholders "are truly eminent for Christian interesting sketch of the history of the Survey, graces; " that all human enactments are bindwhich was commenced in 1844, and an intelligent idea of the result of the Survey to its pres- who was no less in effect, than the Deity himent completion, and recommends that Professor self, held the laws of bloody Tiberius binding Hitchcock's Report be printed. We hope it upon his conscience; " (Joseph probably doing wrong in taking the young child and its mother and flying into the land of Egypt, to SUPREME COURT .- A General Term of the escape the bloody decree of Herod.); all this,

book, and then the senseless, mendacions, ilogical jargon is called a " History of the Whig

It was not to be expected that an author who 2nd, writes evidently has no bowels of compassion for the Whig party, would be particularly gracious in work was the defeat of the bill introduced by is treatment of the Republicans. And for Mr. Cotay of Hartland, repealing the Act this portion of his work, we return to the his-establishing the Board of Education, and, of torian our profoundest acknowledgments. After Colby's bill is short and simple in its provisions, what had been written by him; after his praise but would have operated, had it become a law, of Slavery; his glorification of the American to undo all the large and unquestioned amount Union, as the garden of African servitude; his of good that his been done and inaugurated ondemnation of nearly every distinctive principle of the Party whose history he was pretend-ing to write; we should not have been pleased worse confounded." in field of the harmonious with any flattering notice from him of the Re- compact and consistent arrangement of enpublican party. It is not the approval of such which is just beginning to give unity, vigor and en that we want.

There is a good deal said about God, and Providence, and Christianity, in Robert's book, more especially in his treatment of Slavery as a without a word of encomium or eulogy. Mr. Gospel institution. The idea that one gets of Ferrin, of Hinesburgh, made a short and forthese through R. McK. O.'s book is not exactly the Bible idea. But we do think that Robert was rather hard on the Deity, to say nothing of the Whig party, when he intimated that God he wished to excuse the large fraudulent vote in is certainly a matter for congratulation that the he washed to excuse the large translatest vote in radical and ruinous change contemplated by the New York, at that time, on the ground of a bill of Mr. Colby met with so little favor. The

But we must apologize to our readers for so majority. ong dwelling upon a book, which seems to be able and patriotic party.

For sale at the Freeman Book Store.

"Old Virginny."

tires," but the gait she has struck now will test professional business! The services of compe her speed and bottom very soon. It is only a tent Superintendents are paid for in neighbor. few days ago that the lightning flashed the news ing States, and easily obtained, at \$5 per day of an alarming insurrection at Harper's Ferry. Superintendent as ours was never before known. Telegraph wires were cut, railroad trains stopped, slaves emancipated, men shot down in the streets. Maryland militin, Virginian chivalry,

at last, it was found that all this uproar was cumulation of business, and the term is likely made on account of seventeen white men and to be a long one. Judges Poland, Aldis and five negroes. Most of these were shot down on under the quiet but efficient supervision and the mockery of a trial. Among these was the PALMER, is made to accommodate satisfactorily crazy hero, John Brown, wounded, sore, and hold! Palmer is a many as it will actually hold! Palmer is a minus! suffering from several sabre cuts about his face and head. He was immediately indicted-they went through the form-brought into court on a couch .-- arraigned, and the trial was ordered the Capitol, is without any previous precedent to proceed instantly. It was quite in vain that Everybody and his wife, and the rest any delay was asked-the Chivalry couldn't any delay was asked—the Chivalry couldn't pilgrimage to this Vermont Mecca, to the sensible improvement of the streets, and the pleasant trial was hurried, and his conviction for treason impeding of legislation. The proverbial and murder is almost an old story already .- tality of the people of Montpelier is well illustra-Another of the crazy men, Coppie, has also been tried and convicted. The whole batch will be finished in less than a week. Then will come has the following, among other things the edifying spectacle of hanging these men, The room devoted to the Natural History of John Brown being first strung up on the second day of December next, in some public place, where everybody who is so disposed can witness and is, of itself, a sufficient object of interest to this doing of death. After that, the first fami- justify a visit to the Capitol. lies will begin to get a little sleep of nights, and will be remembered by your readers, was exca-Gov. Wise will have some leisure to resume the Donnelly correspondence, while J. B., with a 1849. It is of the specie of the first rate Havana, and a glass of Old Rye, will found on the coast of endeavor to quiet his agitated nerves.

ommitted a very serious crime at Harper's Ferry : but a trial with Judge Lynch upon the Rail Roads throughout Vermont, during the bench would not, in any respect, have been a session of the Legislature, is bringing crowds of bench would not, in any respect, have been a greater burlesque on Justice, than the pro-there was no other attraction, the Vermont coordings against Brown at Charleston. If Gov. Whale would more than compensate the ex-Wise, instead of putting him upon trial, had pense of the trip. detailed a squad of marines, and shot him in the streets, it would have been just about as impartial a proceeding. For all purposes of justice, he might as well have hanged John grand and beautiful. The placid Winooski, Brown, and then tried him.

of Representatives at Washington shall be or- very tops grow the giant maple and beech, ganized, Doctor J. Buchanan will communicate throwing out their strong arms like faithful sen tinels, almost defying the angry elements, make his annual message to Congress, in which he up a picture which the artists eye would fully will take occasion to thank God that he (J. B) appreciate and the pen of the poet fully de and Gov. Wise have been made the willing instruments in His hands, of the death of John In the same article the very worthy cor-Brown and his sixteen white men and five ne respondent, for whose compliments we have be groes. He will deduce from this an inference fore been indebted, has the following relative to that, whereas the Country was recently in im- our good people which is probably as much as ment peril, it is now safe, and complacently they expected, to say the least ; congratulate himself that the Divine Institution Thus far during the session, the weather has has been once more saved by his intervention. been of the most uncomfortable character. And in view of the necessity that such crazy Storms of snow and rain; cold, raw, easterly of an act, declaring not only that it is not a Montpelier. And, were it not for the sunshine felony, nor a crime, even, but a meritorious act, to at once shoot every crazy Abolitionist in the Country. The New York Observer will ap-

slaughter commence with Mr. Beecher. be unable to get their usual rest unless they Well-doing, but, such, I am told, is not the car have a brace of Colt's revolvers, a pair of shown to strangers, except that the people Deringer pistols, a double barrel shot-gun, two Montpelier are well bred in the amenic hatchets, and a copy of Gov. Wise's proclama- years roll round. tion under their pillows. In the midst of these If the above is complimentary to Montpelier defences, they may manage to get a little sleep. the following from Gen. Clark, of the Times, is

The proper and much needed bill of Mr. effect of the balf fare arrangement has been: Slayton, providing for raising witness fees to one dollar, after an ineffectual motion to disiss made by Mr. Green of Manchester, upon which the vote was; yeas, 1', nays, 170, was imply ordered to third reading this P. M.—

Rurlington Times. The bill above mentioned by the Times has The bill above mentioned by the Times has if to perplex the marvel of the thing, the con-passed the House by 151 majority, and has been siderable majority of the in-comers are ladies, ent to the Senate for its concurrence. We hope -mostly wives and daughters (though doubt he Senate will concur, and thereby do some- less in pleasant proportion sweethearts) of Honthe Senate will concur, and thereby do some-orable Senutors and Members. The five sisters thing towards simple justice in this matter. It whose fame has been heralded through the Press, as long been a just ground of complaint with are said to be among the crowd of lady visitors peaceable citizens, that they were obliged to -we mean the wives of the popular Secretary we their business, (however pressing it might of State, Mr. Dean, Senator Harris from Wind be) at a moments notice, to attend to their neighbors quarrels, for a sum hardly sufficient raid of feminines cannot fail to be barmonizing to pay their board.

property" passed through Rochester on Sat-rday evening, on the "underground railroad."

Things Written from Montpelier. In a correspondence to his paper Gen. Clark of the Burlington Times, under date of Nov.

isefulness to our Educational system.

The bill of Mr. Conny found no advocates in

interposed to defeat Mr. Clay in 1844. Perhaps ments or alterations as may be required; and it bill was denied its third reading by a very large

The Committee of Ways and Means (of the nore the work of a crazy man, than of a person House) this morning reported bills approprias intelligent as its author really is. The Whig ting some \$40,000 for the Furniture, Fixtures party deserves an able and impartial historian, &c., and arranging and completing the ground and we hope this horrible attempt to defame (work supposed to belong by law to the Sergeant at Arms) of the State House, and for the memory of the dead, will excite somebody the salary of the Superintendent, Dr. Powers. to write a worthy history of a most worthy, This last item (\$6,325) is figured up at the extraordinary rate of \$2,300 per annum, or pretty nearly \$8 per diem, Sundays included A yearly allowance so unprecedented in Ver-mont can be accounted for only on the supposition that the Committee intended to includ

It has been said that "Old Virginny never pay for the work of Superintendent, Engineer

The General Term of the Supreme Court for Eastern Verment commenced vesterday, in the United States marines hurried to the scene of Court House in this village, Chief Justice Rep-FIELD, and Justices Bennett, Poland, Pier-POINT, ALDIS and BARRITT, constituting the The insurrection was suppressed, and then, entire Bench, are present. There is a large ac-Pierpoint have quarters at the Pavilion, which the spot; but three or four were reserved for contrivance of the attentive and even tempered

[The Col. ought to enlarge that Pavillion.]

The incursion of dimity and crinoline into kind and their sweethearts, appear to be on a ted and sustai

The correspondent of the Windsor Journal

vated from a clay bank in the town of Charlotte eight feet from the surface, in the year Africa. It is an argument, of no inconsiderable magnitude, to es Now it is no doubt true that John Brown tablish the truthfulness of the Deluge, as set

forth in the Divine Word. The half-fare system adopted by

Eor the first time since the completion of the Brown, and then tried him.

John Brown will be hanged on the second dividing the little village below; the steep and rugged hills that form the outline of the town day of next December. On the fifth of the protect the little valley from the too severe enne month, or as soon thereafter as the House croachments of storm and wind, while upon the

men as Brown be got out of the way as soon as possible, he will probably recommend the passage have persistently maintained the ascendancy in prove of this course, and recommend that the whose names are familiar to the people in al sections of the State there would have No such act will pass, however, owing to the prevailing feeling, very much akin to nom No such act will pass, however, owing to the sickness, long since epidemic. One might easi fact that the Democrats in the House are not ly suppose that this annual profusion of hospi numerous enough; and the first families of taltty would flag, as years increased; that the Virginia will again be in trepidation, and will people of the Capitol might grow weary in this be unable to got their usual rest unless they well-doing, but, such, I am told, is not the case. Sharpe's rifles, (though we are not certain they civilities of social life; and in this respect set an would dare shoot these, for fear that in the not Montpelier that is indebted to the State example worthy of emplation. Certainly it is hands of a slaveholder they would go off at the but it is Vermont that owes a debt of gratitude wrong end.) pikes, swords, bowie-knives, axes, to its Capital; and the debt increases as the

interesting to those wishing to know what the

MONTPELIER, Nov. 3. The Capitol is getting to be the center of attraction for the fashion and gaiety of the State. A larger assemblage of mere visitors, knowing little and caring less for politics and legislation is now here than was ever before known, and as ham, and Representatives Howard, of Chester. and humanizing.

A very large and complimentary Levee was About fifteen thousand dollars worth of given in the spacious Hall over the Depot, last evening, whereat the beauty and fashion and legislative wisdom now concertrated in Mont-Arrived in Canada the "property" was meta-pelier, were brought to a brilliant focus. The Supreme Court commenced at the Court House and much more of the same sort, and worse, is here the 1st inst. All the Judges are present confusedly jumbled together throughout this women.

The Harper's Ferry Tragedy.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. unto the greatest of them, every one is given to tousness; and from the prophet even unto the priest, y one dealerh inliedy. They have healed also the rt of the daughter of my people slightly, saying, Peace, ace; shen there is no peace. Were they ashamed when by had committed abomination? my, they were not at a hamed, neither could they blash; therefore they this p

This is a terrible message. It was God's pigmies compared to him. miah. The occasion of it was a sudden eruption tion of his reason. I disapprove of his mad and upon Judah of victorious enemies. God sent feeble schemes. I shrink from the folly of the These mischiefs had been glozed over, and ing them cowards! excused, and pulliated, and hidden, and not excused, and pulliated, and hidden, and not healed. There had been a spirit that demanded union and quiet, rather than purity and safety. not be able to avoid saying. "What must be were giving them another opportunity and average citizenship when a lunatic is a hero?"

One word more, and that is as to the insecur

earth near Harper's Ferry. If the fragment of State where there is such inflammable stuff an exploding acrolite had fallen down out of the as Slavery, there is danger, and the people of air, while the meteor swept on, it would not the South know it; and they cannot help have been more sudden, or less apparently con- do not blame them so much for being afraidected either with a cause or an effect!

ase, without supplies, without artillery, without organization more than a squad of militin, and domestic institutions which keep brave men attacked a State, and undertook to release and at the point of fear all their life long? pear to have been called by the sufferers, nor to have been welcomed by them. They volunteered a grace, and sought to enforce its acceptance. Seventeen white men surrounded two thousand, themselves, and waited until the troops of two themselves, and waited until the troops of two wounding master and slave; a pest to good morals; a consumption of the industrial virtues;

deal of mortification! Everybody is sympathetically ashamed for them! It is quite natural that every effort should be made to enlarge the to our land as is this gigantic evil. proportions of this escapade, that they may hide their weakness and incompetency behind a smartly upblown horror! No one doubts the bravery of Virginians. It needs no praising. But even brave men have panies. Courage is upon the nature of Slavery may be right, and But even brave men have panies. Courage is sometimes caught at unawares. Certainly, it our views of our duty toward it may wrong, strikes us, at a distance, as a remarkable thing, At this time it is peculiarly necessary that all that prisoners three to one more than their good men should be divinely led to act with captors, and two thousand citizens should have prudence and efficient wisdom nained days and nights under the tear and control of seventeen white men. Northern courage has been at a discount in the South

nitherto. It ought hereafter to rise in value-The diligence which is now shown, on the part of many public presses, to inflame the oublic mind, and infect it with fear, is quite should not be pronounced. It is as follows:

effectually stop all panic.

ot be got over ! non people cannot fail to see through all atmake-believe that the danger was really greater a larger scale. That was all I intended. than it was! The danger was nothing, and the fear very great, and courage none at all.

And nothing can now change the facts! All slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection.

I have another objection, and that is that is laughing, twice around the globe!

but Æsop.

A fox having been caught in a trap, escaped with the loss of his tail. He immediately went to his brother foxes to persuade them that they kissed which I suppose to be the Bible, or at would all look better if they, too, would cut off least the New Testament, which teaches me that their caudal appendages. They declined. And call things whatsoever I would that men should courage in the presence of seventeen men, are teaches me further, to "remember them that now making an appeal to this nation to lose its are in bonds as bound with them." I endeavorcourage, too, that the cowardice of the few may ed to act up to that instruction. I say I am be hidden in the cowardice of the whole com-nunity! It is impossible. We choose to wear respecter of persons. I believe that to have

As I shall not recur to this equal in history again to night. I must say a word in despised poor, I have done no wrong, but right. Sow it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of

ful, went forth, with a large family of children, blood of millions in this slave country whose liberty ever inspired or religion enriched. A harvests and herds, and carried death to a multitude of cabins. The United States Government had no marines for this occasion! No ment had no marines for this occasion! No Federal troops were posted by cars, night and connected with me. I hear that it has been the side of the wrong doers, not on the side of their weakness. Not one but joined me

It was in this field that Brown received his folon, chained, driven across the country, crazed by suffering and heat, beaten by the officer in by suffering and heat, beaten by the omeer in charge, like a dog, and long lying at death's quiet prevailed, and when he had finished, the door! Another noble boy, without warning, Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence upon without offense, unarmed, in open day, in the midst of the city, was shot dead! No justice sought out the murderers. No United States Attorney was dispatched in hot laste. No marines or soldiers aided the wronged and

The shot that struck the child's heart, crazed the father's brain. Revolving his wrong, and nursing his batred of that deadly system that breeds such contempt of justice and humanity. at length his phantoms assume a slender form, and organize such an enterprise as one might expect from a man whom grief had bereft of Courier now says the Great Eastern is going to he seizes two thousand brave Virginians and holds them in duress,

weak colonists, the Government and nation of negroes.

quired rare skill in Concert music, ander the were torpid, but when seventeen men attacker excellent teaching of Mr. Rice; and next, a so-cial Levee, with music and dancing, which was protracted till after midnight.

a so-with music and dancing, which was went arms, and the United States Govern-ment arms, and they three rush against sevenment arms, and they three rush against seven-

teen men! Travelers tell us that the Geysers of icelandthose singular boiling springs of the Northmay be transported with fury by plucking up a handful of grass or turf, and throwing them inthe least of them to the springs. The hot springs of Virginia are your is given to of the same kind! A handfull of men was thrown into them, and what a boiling there has

But meanwhile, no one can fail to see that this poor, child-bereft old man, is the manliest of them all. Bold, unflinching, bonest, without deceit or dodge, refusing to take technical of paths, where is the good-way, and see, and sak for the drasts, where is the good-way, not walk therein, and the paths where is the good-way, not walk therein. Also I set watchmen over you, saying, fearthen to the sound of the trumpet. But they sait, we will not hearken. Therefore hear ye nations, and knows compregation, what is among them. Hear, Oearth, be of the paths to be a compregation, what is among them. Hear, Oearth, is offer thoughts, because they have not hearkened anto my rords, nor to my law, but rejected it."—Jer. vi. 12-19.

I deplore his mislortunes. I sympathize with word of old by the mouth of his prophet Jere- his sorrows. I mourn the hiding or obscurathe prophet to reveal the case of this disaster bloody foray, and I shrink, bkewise, from all The prophet declared that God was punishing the anticipations of that judicial bloodshed am because they were selfish and unjust and which, doubtless, ere long, will follow-for covetous, and because the whole church was when was cowardice evermagnanimous? They whelmed with its ministry, in the same sins, will kill the man, not for treason, but for pro-

God therefore threatens further afflictions, be-cause of the hardness of their hearts; and then crazed old man stood head and shoulders above -for such always is the Divine lenity-as it those who had their whole reason? What is One word more, and that is as to the insecuri-God; to look for a setter way; to stand and search for the old way, the right way, and to walk in it! I need not stop to point out the remarkable armory in Springfield had been scized by seven-pertinence which these things have, in many respects, to our nation in the past, and to our times ford, and Worcester, and New York, and Boston, the present. I avail myself, this evening, and Albany, would have been thrown into a after a long silence upon this subject, in your fever and panic in consequence of the event? We scarcely should have read the papers to see ome words of instruction on the present state what became of it! We should have thought that it was a matter which the Springfied peo-The surprise of the whole nation, at a recent ple could manage. The thought of danger vent, is itself the best evidence of the isolation would not have entered into our heads. There f that event. A burning fragment struck the would not have been any danger. But in a there is cause for fear where they have such a Seventeen men, white men, without a military population as they have down at the bottom of society. But what must be the nature of State

cad away an enslaved race! They do not ap- I do not propose, at this time, to express my Seventeen white men surrounded two thousand, confirm my judgment of its immeasurable evils, and held them in duress. They barricaded It is a double-edged evil, that cuts both ways, portion of the forces of the Federal Government a burden upon society, in its commercial and ould, traveling briskly night and day, reach whole economic arrangements; a political anomaly, a nuisance, and a cause of inevitable degradation in religious ideas, feelings and I do not wonder that Virginians feel a great institutions. All other causes of friction, put

John Brown's Speech.

Probably the most remarkable speech on record is that made by Old John Brown, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence

I have, may it please the Court, a few words North may not be courageous, but it certainly to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have already admitted, of a design crous in this transaction which I think will on my part to free slaves. I intended, certain ffectually stop all panic.

Seventeen men terrified two thousand brave as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri Virginians into two days' submission—that can- and there took slaves without the snapping of a The common sense of com- gun on either side, moving them through country, and finally leaving them in Canada tempts to hide a natural shame by a bungling I desired to have done the same thing again on

I have another objection, and that is, that it case appear any better. Do what you please; is unjust that I should suffer such a penalmuster a crowd of supposed confederates, call ty. Had I interferred in the manner—and the roll of conspirators, and include the noblest which I admit has been fairly proved—for men of these States, and exhibit this imaginary admire the truthfulness and candor of the great army before the people, and in the end it will er portion of the witnesses who have testified in appear that seventeen white men overawed a this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the own of two thousand brave Virginians and rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called held them captives until the sun had gone, great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or And the attempt to hide the fear of these sur-children, or any of that class, and suffered and ounded men by awaking a larger fear, will sacrified what I have in this interference, it never do. It is too literal a fulfillment, not would have been all right. Every man in the exactly of prophesy but of fable-not of Isaiah, Court would have deemed it an act worth a

reward rather than a punishment. This Court acknowledges, too, as I suppose friends, who lost their do to me, I should do even so to them." It respecter of persons. I believe that, to have interfered as I have done, as I have always our courage for some time longer,

As I shall not recur to this epic in Virginia freely admitted I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of his

An old man, kind at heart, industrious, peaceto seek a new home in Kansas. That infant rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unius concernents. I say let it has a unjust enactments. I say, let it be done.
Let me say one word further: I feel entirely

great scowling slave State, its nearest neighbor, satisfied the treatment I have received on my sought to tread down this liberty loving colony, trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected, but I feel The armed citizens of another State crossed the State lines, destroyed the freedom of the ballotox, prevented a fair expression of public senticorruptly usurped law making power, liberty of any person, nor any disposition to and ordained by fraud, laws as inflamous as the commit treason or excite slaves to rebel or make any general insurrection. I never enwith armed hordes, ravaged the fields, destroyed couraged any man to do so, but always dis-

Let me say something, also, in regard to the e poor, the weak, the grossly wronged stated by some of them that I have induced n in Kansas. There was an army there that them to join me, but the contrary is true. 1 unfurled the banner of the Union, but it was on do not say this to injure them, but as regarding own accord, and the greater part at their own It was in this held that Brown received a expense. A number of them I never saw, and impulse. A tender father, whose life was in his never had a word of conversation with, till the sons life, he saw his first-born seized like a day they came to me, and that was for the pur-

After a few preliminary remarks, the Judge said that no reasonable doubt could exist of the guilt of the prisoner, and sentenced him to be hung in public, on Friday, the 2d of December next.
Mr. Brown received his sentence with com-

good gudgment. He goes to the heart of a "remain at Portland just one month, and then Slave State. One man—and sixteen followers! start off for the west coast of Africa," with a crew of " Brown Republican" Democrats and When a great State attacked a handfull of sufficient "Virginia Hemp" to secure a cargo